Wyoming's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant

Community Strategic Planning Workbook



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Workbook is Also Available Online: http://spfsig.preved.org/news.php

Strategic Planning Contributors

List the names of people in your community, the organizations they represent, and the contributions they made to the development of the strategic plan in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Strategic Planning Contributors

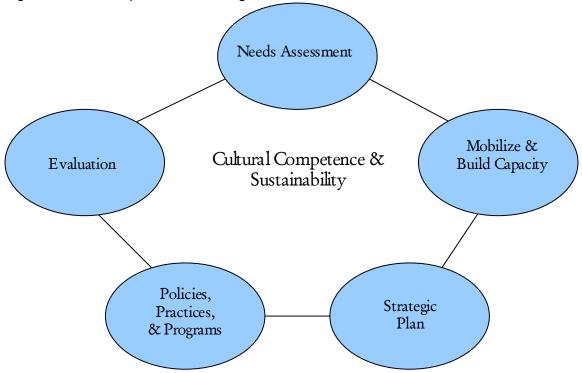
Name	Organization	Contribution
Pier Trudelle	Teton County School District	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Ed Wigg	Curran-Seeley Foundation	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Terri Gregory	Teton County Public Health	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Jean Coldsmith	Teton County School District	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Cindy Knight	Teton Youth & Family Services	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Jen Simon	Community Member	CAB – Chair
Deb Sprague	Community Counseling Center	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Sarah Mitchell	Teton County	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Dan Zivkovich	Chief of Police – Jackson	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Julia Heemestra	Tobacco Prevention Program	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Ruth Moran Rooks	21 st Century SIG	CAB/Communities Mobilizing
Communitites Mobilizing Coalition		

Introduction

Wyoming received the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (Prevention Framework) from the Federal Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) on September 30, 2004, along with 20 other states and territories.

The purpose of the project is to implement the five components of the SPF planning model at both state and community levels in Wyoming. The following diagram details this process (Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 2005).

Figure 1. Five Steps of the Strategic Prevention Framework Process



At the state level, Wyoming has completed the needs assessment and funding allocation plan. Mobilization and capacity building take place throughout the project. Wyoming's needs assessment identified the targeted problem as the misuse of alcohol and its consequences, and Wyoming's allocation strategy funds all 23 counties and the Wind River Reservation as Prevention Framework (PF) community grantees.

Outcome-Based Prevention

The foundation of the PF process is the outcome-based prevention model (Lowther & Birckmayer, 2006).

Figure 2. PF Needs Assessment Logic Model



In this model a community details its substance-related consumption and consequence data, researches the causal areas that may impact these problems, and chooses evidence-based policies, practices, and programs to address the identified causal areas.

Purpose

The purpose of this workbook is to help PF funded communities go through the outcome-based prevention model. The current task is to develop a strategic plan. This means that grantees, and the community partnerships, must successfully select and implement evidence-based interventions. This workbook lays out the organizational structure of the Strategic Plan that is to be developed by each community. To be effective, you should not complete this workbook alone. Instead, you and your Community Advisory Council (CAC) should work together to complete this task.

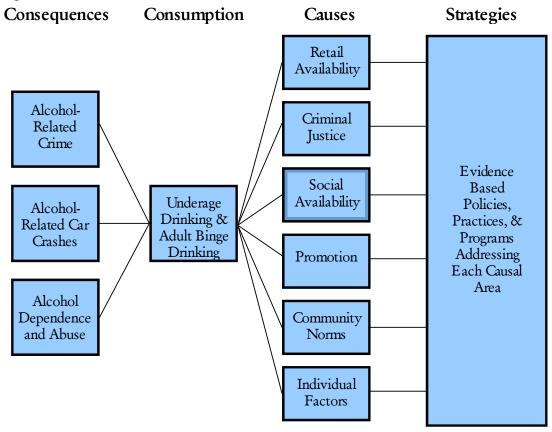
Keep in mind that Wyoming has already identified the targeted need for this project—the misuse of alcohol.

"Misuse of alcohol" means that:

- 1. The primary target for the PF is underage drinking, and adult binge drinking. Underage drinking refers to any use of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21, while adult binge drinking refers to those 18 years and older who have five of more drinks on any one occasion.
- 2. The secondary target for the PF is the most significant consequences of the misuse of alcohol in Wyoming: alcohol-related crime, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, and alcohol dependence and abuse.

Workbook Organization

Figure 3. Outcome-Based Prevention Model



Developing a comprehensive strategic plan at the community level requires a vision for organizing specific prevention programs, policies, and practices to address substance abuse problems locally. A well-developed strategic plan will increase the likeliness of a strategy being implemented effectively.

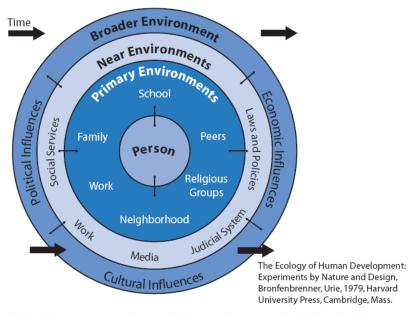
The deadline for submitting your Community Strategic Plan is August 31, 2007. Two copies of the Community Strategic Plan should be submitted, one by mail and one electronically to:

Lisa Laake, MPH, CHES
Wyoming Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division
6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 220
Cheyenne, WY 82002
llaake@state.wy.us
(307) 777-3352

Human Environmental Framework

Figure 4 illustrates the Human Environmental Framework, which shows that interventions can start in many different areas and will affect more than one environment. Strategies that focus on multiple factors and conditions will contribute to a more comprehensive prevention plan.

Figure 4. Human Environmental Framework



This figure depicts social environments or spheres of influence in concentric circles that flare outward, moving progressively away from direct influence on the individual toward increasingly indirect influence, and advancing over time. A comprehensive intervention plan should identify a mix or layering of interventions that target salient risk and protective factors in multiple contexts across the life span.

Evidence-based Prevention

States are required to follow certain guidelines in the policies, practices, and programs it selects in the Prevention Framework project. Every strategy implemented by the Prevention Framework must be evidence-based. This means that 100% of all strategies must be evidence-based.

Under the Prevention Framework project, evidence-based is defined as follows:

- 1. Inclusion in a Federal List or Registry of evidence-based interventions;
- 2. Being reported (with positive effects) in a peer-reviewed journal; OR
- 3. Documentation of effectiveness based on the following three guidelines:
 - The intervention is based on solid theory or theoretical perspective that has been validated by research;
 - The intervention is supported by a documented body of knowledge a converging of empirical evidence of effectiveness – generated from similar or related interventions tat indicate effectiveness; AND
 - The intervention is judged by a consensus among informed experts to be effective based on a combination of theory, research and practice experience. "Informed experts" may include key community prevention leaders, and elders or respected leaders within indigenous cultures.

Finding Strategies

The following is list of websites that may be used to find evidence-based strategies. This is not an all-inclusive list and may also include strategies that would not be relevant for your community:

- National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: http://www.dsgonline.com/mpg2.5/mpg index.htm
- CSAP's Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CASAT): http://casat.unr.edu/bestpractices/search.php
- Alcohol Policy Information System:
 http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/index.asp?SEC={B4296FE1-6F35-4175-B85D-17D5A53EE062}&Type=NONE
- Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free: http://www.alcoholfreechildren.org/en/prevention/pubs.cfm
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA):

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/menuitem.3d62007aac5298598fcb 6010dba046a0/

Every participant has received a CD containing research articles and other publications that may be useful in developing your strategic plan.

Evidence-based Environmental Strategies

The following is a list of just a few of the evidence-based environmental strategies:

- Responsible beverage service
- Alcohol compliance checks
- Happy hour restrictions
- Reducing alcohol outlet density
- Limiting hours/days of retail sales
- Sobriety and traffic safety checkpoints
- Graduated drivers' license laws
- Social host laws
- Keg registration
- Restricting alcohol sales at public events
- Increasing taxes on sales of alcohol
- Dram shop liability

Choosing the Right Strategy for your Community

There are many factors to consider prior to choosing your strategies. Not all strategies will be effective in all communities.

All strategies must be based on data collected around each of the causal areas during your Needs Assessment. Please review your Needs Assessment Workbook.

One factor to consider is whether or not there is community support for the strategy. If the community does not support the strategy, it is unlikely that the strategy would bring about positive change if implemented.

It is also important to look at what laws are already in place and what laws may prevent certain strategies from being implemented. For example, sobriety checkpoints, shown to be evidence-based, are unlawful in Wyoming (Statute 7-17-101). For this reason, it would not make sense for a community to focus on this strategy.

Another factor to consider is which strategies show the greatest likelihood of showing positive results. There are many great strategies out there, but it is important to look at what the effect would be on the community as a whole.

Logic Model

Logic Model

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines logic model as "a systematic and visual way to present the perceived relationships among the resources you have to operate the program, the activities you plan to do, and the changes or results you hope to achieve" (www.cdc.gov/tobacco/evaluation_manual/glossary.html).

The logic model found on page 11 should be completed by all communities as part of the Strategic Plan. It is important that you work with your coalition when developing this logic model. All communities will have an opportunity to practice developing a logic model.

Community Logic Model

What are the	What are the causal areas you	What evidence-based	What activities	What activities	What are you
consequence and	are going to focus on (review	strategies are you going	are going to take	are going to	going to do to
consumption	your answer to Question 40	to use for each causal	place in Year 1	take place in	evaluate your
areas you are	from the Needs Assessment)?	area?	(October 2007 –	Year 2	strategies?
going to focus			September 2008)?	(October 2008	
on (from Needs				 September 	
Assessment)?				2009)?	
Include your					
goals and					
objectives.					

	1. Community Norms –	1. Responsible	SPF-SIG	We will	The coalition
Our major	to change the	Beverage Servi	ce Coordinator will	continue to	agrees to work
concerns revolve	acceptability or	Training	begin	further develop	closely with
around our	unacceptability of		implementation of	and implement	WYSAC in
transient	behaviors related to	2. Social Norms	various strategies	all strategies	developing
population,	alcohol use in our	Campaign	in conjunction	during this time	evaluation
which tends to	community.		with the various	period.	methods for our
fall in the 18-25	Social Availability – to	3. Administrative	e agencies involved.		county.
year old range	reduce the access of	Penalties for	Top priorities		
(ski bums, river	alcohol from friends,	Retailers	include Social		
guides, etc), the	associates and family		Norms Campaign		
amount of	members and the	4. Developing	and Server		
underage	availability of alcohol at	"alcohol Units	0		
availability, and	social events.	Law Enforcem	0		
the need to	3. Legislative/Criminal		implemented		
regulate serving	Justice - to improve low	5. Alcohol	before the end of		
intoxicated bar	enforcement rates.	Restrictions at	September 2008.		
patrons. We will		Community			
reduce the		Events			
availability of					
alcohol at special		6. Compliance			
events, have all		Checks			
servers trained					
and increase the					
consequences to		7. Shoulder Tap			
minors while		Enforcement			
enforcing		Programs			
regulations.		_			
		8. Appropriate			
		Penalties to			
		minors in			
		Possession of			

	Alcohol		
	9. Get to know state legislators-general policy development.		

Organization of Strategic Plan

F	orm 1: Cover Shee	t
(Please place this	as the top page for y	your application)
County: Teton		
Name and title of primary contact	t: Stacey Caesar, SP.	F-SIG Coordinator
Phone: (307) 413-6883		
Email (required): staceycaesar@m	esn.com Fax: (307)	733-0006
Mailing Address: PO Box 3371	City: Jackson	Zip: 83001
Shipping Address (if different): 68	80 Pine Drive Jackso	on, WY 83001
Total Funding Request for First Y	Year Implementation	: \$73,958.00
Name, organization, address, pho Lead Agency authorized to sign co		identification number for the
Curran – Seeley Foundation PO Box 11390 Jackson, WY 83001 (307)733-3908 Phone (307)734-0017 Fax ed@curranseeley.com Tax Id: 83-0285913		
Certification: I certify to the best this community strategic plan is council and/or Coalition was investrategic plan. I have been author the development of this Strategic in	orrect. I certify that volved in the develop ized by the agency's	the Community Advisory oment of this community
Signature of Primary Contact		 Date

Signature of Fiscal Agent	Date

Form 2: Geographic Setting/Community Characteristics Limit 2 pages

Describe the geographic setting of the community.

- What are the geographic boundaries?
- What are the socio-economic issues relevant to the community?
- What are the characteristics of the community?
- Describe the target population you will be focusing on.

Teton County is located in the Northwestern corner of Wyoming and is defined by the Teton Mountain Range to the west and the Gros Ventre Mountains on the east. It comprises a total area of 4,222 square miles. Bordering counties include: Park County (north), Fremont County (east), Sublette County (southeast), Lincoln County (south), Bonneville County, Idaho (southwest), Teton County, Idaho (southwest), Fremont County, Idaho (West), and Gallatin County, Montana (northwest). Teton County is comprised of six unincorporated (Alta, Wilson, Teton Village, Kelly, Moran and Moose) and one incorporated Town (Jackson).

According to a recent report in the Jackson Hole News & Guide, the U.S. Census Bureau counted 18,251 people living in Teton County as of April 2000. This included an estimated 1,185 Latinos. The overall population increased to 19,288 as of July 2006, with 2,253 Latinos. Teton County's 5 percent population growth between 2000 and 2006 has been driven by an increase in the number of Latinos. The total population increased 1,037, while the Latino population increased 1,068. Thus, the population of what the census calls "not Hispanic" decrease by 31 people over the last six years.

While Teton County saw its Latino population nearly double in the past six years, that population has increased by only 12.8 percent in Wyoming during the same period. According to a senior economist with the Economic Analysis Division of the state's Department of Administration and Information, Wenlin Liu, the increase in Latinos in Northwest Wyoming has spread to communities surrounding Teton County. "Demand for labor was the main reason and due to the high cost of living in Jackson Hole, many Latinos probably live in the Star Valley area of Lincoln County and commute to work in Teton County.

Teton County is best known for the affluent Jackson Hole ski area, Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, and recently, an increasing perception of the county as a stronghold for the Democratic Party in a heavily Republican state. Approximately 2.8 million visitors flock to Teton County each year in search of world class snow skiing, snowmobiling, river rafting and many more outdoor recreational opportunities.

Teton County's per capita income in 2002 was approximately \$71,457. Housing costs in Teton County are 68% higher than the state average. The median home sale price, as of July 1, 2007 was \$1,175,000 - 28% higher than 2006 - and double since July 1, 2003's rate of \$542,500. Only 6% of the population lives below the poverty line (vs. 11.4% Wyoming and 12.54 US).

We will strive to change the community norms of Jackson Hole as being a "place to have a good time (alcohol)" which is a major perception among not only our local population, but also to visitors from neighboring states and communities

The target population that we will be focusing on includes our youth (under 18) and our 18-25 year old seasonal worker population. Teton County is flooded with college students and recent graduates during the summer and winter months, who come to Jackson Hole in order to take advantage of numerous recreational activities. If we change our norms in the eyes of our local community, it will also impact our seasonal worker population.

Form 3: Coalition Involvement Limit 2 pages

Describe the coalition and its involvement in the implementation of the strategies.

- What are the coalition's vision and mission statements?
- What is the history and makeup of the coalition?

The Community Advisory Board (CAB) and Communities Mobilizing, our coalition which is comprised of over 40 committed community members, meet monthly to discuss program goals, activities, strategies, and to gain community support and assistance with regard to Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use (ATOD). The Communities Mobilizing group has been meeting regularly for over 4 years and continues to provide feedback to the CAB and other organizations that work to address risk and protective factors in Teton County.

Mission Statement: A collaborative effort of local community leaders, businesses, parents, and students who are dedicated to addressing the risk factors that exist in Teton County that encourage our youth to use substances.

Vision: Healthy, Safe Community

Form 4: Consequence & Consumption Areas Limit 2 pages

Describe the alcohol-related consequence and consumption areas your community will be focusing on. Refer to Questions 5 and 9 from the Needs Assessment Workbook.

- Consequence areas could include alcohol-related crime, alcohol-related car crashes, and/or alcohol dependence and abuse.
- Consumption areas could include underage drinking or adult binge drinking.

Our major concerns revolve around our community's tolerance in allowing overserving, public intoxication, and our "good time" reputation. With approximately 3 million visitors to our county per year, and a high number of seasonal workers, our social norms project these problems. Teton County needs to squelch its "party culture" and decrease the amount of actions that our visitors take part in that they normally would not do at home. We are very concerned about the significant role that non-residents play in our data.

Our major concerns also revolve around the message we send our seasonal population, which tends to fall in the 18-25 year old range (ski bums, river guides, etc...), the amount of underage availability, and the need to regulate serving intoxicated bar patrons.

Form 5: Intervening Variables/Causal Areas Limit 2 pages

Describe the intervening variables/causal areas of substance use in the community.

- How did you respond to Question 40 in the Needs Assessment Workbook?
- Why are you focusing on these areas? Justify your reason.

We would like to target the top three causal areas in our community – Community Norms, Social Availability and Criminal Justice/Legislative Justice.

Our CAB ranked Community Norms the highest priority due in part to the fact that it was ranked highest in the Teton County Youth Behavior Risk Survey. We need to decrease laws and norms favorable to ATOD use and mobilize the community for policy and practice change. The lifestyle in our community reflects this, as Jackson Hole has a reputation as a popular place to visit on vacation since it provides many outdoor recreational opportunities, a party atmosphere, and a large transient population that either works in the travel industry or are second home owners.

Social Availability was ranked second due to the very large number of special events in our community which, are designed to entertain our guests.

We added Legislative Justice to Criminal Justice for our number three priority. Work needs to be done on both the state and local levels to make a difference in Wyoming. Low enforcement rates are a huge problem – why make arrests when they won't get prosecuted? We also feel that in Teton County, more people are able to get off on their conviction due to their ability to obtain top-notch lawyers. The cycle of who is in office (judges, law enforcement, etc...) also makes a difference and needs to be more consistent.

Further on down our list, Individual Factors ranks number four on our list. Teton County's issues revolve around our socioeconomic factors (lots of money allows a different lifestyle than the norm) but our CAB does not feel that we can make as much of a difference in this area. Depression is also an issue statewide, and is an area that needs to be looked at in our community.

Promotion ranks number five. Billboards are not allowed in Teton County and the amount of ads in our weekly newspapers is high (and definitely an issue and something that can be worked on), but 98% of these ads appear in our "Dining Out" section, which is a promotion of our local restaurants that targets our visitors.

Retail availability ranks lowest due to the fact that there is not much we can do about the amount of liquor licenses in Teton County because we are a resort community, and the majority of these licenses are restaurant licenses which our industry depends on.

Form 6: Community Resources Limit 2 pages

Describe the current community resources available to address the targeted substance use issues in the community.

• What were the results of the Community Resource Assessment (Table 51 from the Needs Assessment Workbook)?

Causal Areas

Causal Area	Strategies	Resources
Retail Availability	 Communities Mobilizing Sticker Shock Program. Revision of Town Ordinances to include liquor license suspensions. 	- Community Action Groups - Town Council - Law Enforcement - Prosecutors
Criminal Justice	- Medial Releases: educational, advertising enforcement efforts, announcing results of enforcement efforts. - Shoulder Taps - Liquor Retailer Stings	- Federal & State Grants - Town & County Funding - Officers working overtime shifts - Direct Patrol - Prosecutor - Parents
Social Availability	Educate Parents & RetailersParty PatrolsConsent to Search forms(when parents are out of town)	Community Action GroupsLaw EnforcementWeb SitesParents
Promotion		-Communities Mobilizing
Community Norms	- Community & Student Forums - Enforcement of Statutes and Ordinances Counseling	- Community Action Groups - Town & County Government - Media - Law Enforcement
Individual Factors	- Classroom Education/Discussion - Ordinances - Counseling	- Law Enforcement - Schools/Health Teachers - Parents - Mental Health Professionals - Prosecutors - Courts

Form 7: Strategies No page limit

Describe the community-based strategies to be used to address the targeted substance use issues in the community.

- How are the selected strategies appropriate? Justify your selection.
- How will the selected strategies address the consequences, consumption, and intervening variables identified?
- How are the strategies evidence-based? Provide verification that they are indeed evidence-based.

Our main strategy is the hiring of a SPF-SIG Coordinator. Having a staff person will allow us to work closely with the continuation and further development of our Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA) Coalition, which is a SAMHSA Model Program. CMCA is a community-organizing program designed to reduce adolescents (13to 20 years of age) access to alcohol by changing community policies and practices. It seeks to both effectively limit the access to alcohol of people under legal drinking age and to communicate a clear message to the community that underage drinking is inappropriate and unacceptable. Our CMCA Coalition has been in place for several years. New strategies that will be implemented under the SPF-SIG will include:

- 1. Responsible Beverage Server Training training of alcohol servers and sellers will hopefully decrease the likelihood that they will sell alcohol to underage youth and intoxicated adults. Training will stress the importance of checking all age identification and teach servers and sellers how to identify fake identification. We plan to schedule these trainings on a regular basis. Our goal is to make training mandatory for all employees.
- Social Norms Campaign/Social Marketing In order to promote parental involvement, we will work both on our own social marketing program and collaborate on a Social Norms project with Montana State University in order to create a cohesive state-wide message. These efforts will focus on:

 Adult Binge Drinkers, 2. Underage alcohol use, and 3. Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol.
- 3. Administrative Penalties for Retailers in cooperation with the Jackson Police Department, we plan to tighten municipal ordinances regarding the suspension of liquor licenses for violations of ordinances at both the state and local level (i.e. serving underage drinkers and obviously intoxicated persons).

- 4. Developing "alcohol Units" in Law Enforcement Even though this is difficult due to the size of our police department, we will work to seek and utilize grants that will allow officers to work overtime to engage in specialized patrols, such as compliance checks, shoulder taps, and parking lot/party patrols.
- 5. Alcohol Restrictions at Community Events we have made strides in this area by having alcohol banned completely at the annual Demo Derby and by restricting sales at the annual Hill Climb in March. There are still many more events to which we will turn our attention.
- 6. Compliance Checks limiting the alcohol access from retailers, off-premise sales at grocery and convenience stores. Studies have shown that the most effective way to reduce alcohol sales to minors is to increase the frequency of random compliance checks by law enforcement using underage buyers. We will continue to encourage, support and reinforce ongoing efforts in our community with the cooperation of our local police department.
- 7. Shoulder Tap Enforcement Programs ongoing, we will strive to make this program continue.
- 8. Appropriate Penalties to minors in Possession of Alcohol Jackson Police Department already has a "Zero Tolerance" Policy for minors, but we will concentrate on the consequences. We will also work to make the policy more encompassing including enforcement penalties, treatment, etc... We plan to promote the use of "Permission to Enter" forms for times when parents leave teens home alone.
- 9. Get to know state legislators-general policy development in order to have a good working relationship with our elected officials on both the state and local level.

We will also be continuing some other programs already in progress, such as our Sticker Shock Project, Beer Keg Registration, etc... More Youth Collaboration is also in our plans, as we will be participating, for the first time, in the Youth for Justice Program. We will also continue to support the coalition's work in order to gain a broader community representation to support the coalition's efforts

Form 8: Community Readiness & Experience

Limit 2 pages

Describe the community's readiness to address the identified issue(s) and strategies.

• How has the community's readiness been assessed?

Describe examples of prior community experience, successes, and barriers with this issue.

- What has been tried before?
- What has worked?
- What have been the struggles?
- What is different now?

During the original grant application process for 21 SIG funds, communities were asked to assess both their readiness and resources to undertake the project. Readiness refers to the ability of a community to organize, plan, and implement appropriate programs and strategies; resources refer to existing programs, people, and funding in a community.

We have outlined below the readiness, issues and efforts in both 2001 (when our CAB and Communities Mobilizing coalition were just beginning) and again in 2005.

2001 - The community readiness level was intermediate based upon our assessment of most stakeholders in our community who recognized that there is a drug and alcohol problem in our community. The communication and coordination of services was increasing and various organizations were making decisions based on needs. However, despite the clear, concerted effort, the assessment identified that not all stakeholders were at the same level of understanding and commitment. Readiness issues were: Informing elected officials of risk factors and needs of youth in our community; Increasing the involvement of Law Enforcement in the process; and to heighten parental awareness of tobacco, drug and alcohol use by youth based upon empirical data resulting from the PNA.

2005 - Teton County has now progressed to an advanced level and many of Teton County's prevention efforts and community efforts are being justified and supported by different community entities and parents. Issues include: Continuing to work on Community Laws and Norms and Favorable Parental Attitudes which will further impact youth use of ATOD. This was further reflected in the outcome of our 2007 Community Needs Assessment.

Teton County continues to build capacity and resources and has begun to mobilize our community in order to decrease favorable attitudes towards ATOD. We are gradually increasing our stage of readiness and we will continue to apply for additional grants and work with community partners to further enhance our resources and capacity for prevention. We have attached minutes from our most recent coalition meeting to this report.

Form 9a: Activities & Outcomes No page limit

Describe the coalition's planned activities for Year 1 implementation and Year 2 implementation to address the strategies.

• Include a timeline specific to the coalition's project (see Forms 9b and 9c).

Describe the associated short-term and long-term outcomes expected.

- Short-term: 1-2 years
 - Increase % of retailers complying with new policies
 - Increase % of public report support of policy change
 - Decrease in perceived availability
 - Increase Public consumption policies restrictions
 - Decrease Community and Parental norms favorable to Alcohol
- Long-term: 3-5 years
- Reduce the practice of 18+ year olds providing alcohol to other teenagers.
- Make it less likely for 18-20 year olds to buy alcohol, drink in a bar, or consume alcohol.
- A significant decrease in the proportion of older teens who try to purchase alcohol and an increased difficulty in getting alcohol from retailers.
- A significant decline in the proportion of older teens that provide alcohol to younger teens.
- Significant decline in arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol
- Significant and favorable affect on the drinking behavior of 18-20 year olds
- Significant and favorable affect on the practices of establishments serving alcohol.

- Significant increase in the proportion of bars, restaurants, liquor, and convenience stores checking identification.
- Significant decrease of liquor, convenience store, bars and restaurants selling to buyers who appear to be underage.

Form 9b: Time Line (Year 1) Limit 2 pages

Applicant Agency:

List the key activities, which will be conducted during the year. Be sure to include the anticipated start-up dates for each of the strategies to be funded under this grant. Activities listed are samples. Dates may be changed by the Division.

Activities	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
	07	07	07	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
Contractual report and												
expenditure report:												
January 2008, April				X			X			X		
2008, July 2008,												
October 2008												
Statewide Prevention												
Framework Meeting												
Community Advisory												
Council Meetings		X			X			X			X	
Communities Mobilizing												
for Change on Alcohol	X	X	Χ	Х	Х	X	Х	X	X		Х	Χ
Coalition Meetings												
SPF-SIG Coordinator												
working with various	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х
agencies to implement												
strategies												

Form 9c: Time Line (Year 2) Limit 2 pages												

Applicant Agency:

List the key activities, which will be conducted during the year. Be sure to include the anticipated start-up dates for each of the strategies to be funded under this grant. Activities listed are examples. Dates may be changed by the Division.

Activities	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
	08	08	08	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
Contractual report and												
expenditure report:												
January 2009, April	X			X			X			X		
2009, July 2009,												
October 2009												
Statewide Prevention												
Framework Meeting												
Community Advisory												
Council Meetings		X			X			X			X	
Communities Mobilizing												
for Change on Alcohol	X	X	X	X	X	Х	X	X	X		X	X
Coalition Meetings												
SPF-SIG Coordinator		\ \ \	\ \ \	\ \ \	V		\ \ \	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \ \	\ \ \	\ \ \	
working with various	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
agencies to implement strategies												
Strategies												
	<u> </u>											

Form 10: Budget Limit 2 pages

Page 24 contains a sample budget form that will be used for all communities. Also include a detailed budget narrative explaining your proposed expenditures. Please keep all categories the same. Any category not listed may be added.

The budget below is stretched thin in order to extend our funding for 12 months versus the 8 months of this fiscal year. It does not include extras like office supplies, equipment and other expenses that may be incurred while implementing strategies. We are also expecting additional work hours by our coordinator. Thus, we are praying for roll-over funds from the current fiscal year. Our categories are:

Project Coordinator: \$51,064.00 (Contract)

Administration: \$5,916.00 Cell Phone/E-Mail Access: \$1,200.00 In-State Travel: \$2,780.00 Out of State Travel: \$3,385.00 WYSAC: \$3,697.00 TA: \$5,916.00

TOTAL: \$73,958.00

State Contract Quarterly Invoice for Wyoming SPF SIG

SUBMIT TO: Substance Abuse Division Wyoming SPF SIG 6101 Yellowstone Road – Suite 220 Cheyenne WY 82002-0480

EXPENDITURES FOR QUARTER AND YEAR

(Due On 15th of the month for preceding quarter.)

Cost Description	Budgeted Amount	Current Month Exp	Year to Date Expenditures	Exp
PERSONAL SERVICES	Amount	тони ехр	Lxpenaumes	Exp
Salaries & Wages				
Employer Paid Ponetite				
Employer Paid Benetits SUPPORTING SERVICES			•	
Internet Service				
Telephone/Cell Phone	1,200.00			
Vehicle Expenses	1,200.00			
Vehicle Expenses TRAVEL/TRAINING/MEETINGS				
Travel In-State	2,780.00			
Travel Out-of-State	3,385.00			
Training Fees	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Miscellaneous Meeting Expenses				
SUPPLIES				
Office (Consumable)				
Postage				
1 000.080				
EQUIPMENT				
Maintenance				
Rental				
GRANTS-IN-AID				
PONATIONS- CITY, COUNTY,				
OTHER INCOME				
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES: Attach				
documentation to include: Subcontractor Name,				
Title, Contact Person for services	\$3,697.00			
Title, Contact I cison for services	'			
	\$5,916.00			
WYSAC	\$51,064.00			
TA	,			
Project Coordinator	\$5,916.00			
Administration				
MISCELLANEOUS COSTS				
A. Bank Fees B. Other				
D. Other				
TOTAL	1			
TOTAL	\$73,958.00			

LOCAL AGENCY NAME and ADDRESS: Curran-Seeley Foundation

NAME and TITLE OF REPORTING OFFICIAL:

TELEPHONE NUMBER OF LOCAL AGENCY:

Phone: 307- Fax: 307- E-Mail:

I certify that the expenditures reported above have been funded totally with funds awarded by the Wyoming Department of Health.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL	DATE

Form 11: Community Infrastructure Limit 2 pages

Describe how the project will enhance the community's prevention infrastructure. Describe how it creates or improves upon:

- Coordinated efforts
- Organizational structures
- Planning
- Data systems
- Workforce development
- Evidence-based practices
- Cultural competence
- Evaluation and monitoring
- Sustainability

By having a Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol Coalition already in place, we will continue to reach out to a vast array of community institutions in order to continue to bring everyone together in search of a common goal. We are also providing dedicated direct staffing in order to sustain our efforts. Our staff will work with the following groups through monthly meeting and outreach to ensure that:

- <u>Civic Groups</u>, can adopt policies to prevent underage drinking at organization-sponsored events and initiate and participate in community-wide efforts to prevent underage alcohol use.
- <u>Faith Organizations</u>, can provide a link between prevention organizations, youth, parents, and the community. They can also offer education, develop internal policies to prevent teens from accessing alcohol at their events, and participate in efforts to keep alcohol away from youth.
- <u>Schools</u>, can teach alcohol refusal skills and create and enforce policies restricting alcohol use and access, both on school property and in the surrounding community.
- Community Groups, can voluntarily control the availability and use of alcohol at public events such as music concerts, street fairs, and sporting events.
- <u>Law Enforcement</u>, can mandate compliance checks or encourage voluntary compliance checks by law enforcement or licensing authorities. Police can

also encourage and support the use of administrative penalties for failure to comply with State or local laws relating to the sale of alcohol to minors.

- Liquor Licensing Agencies, can offer and promote mandatory or voluntary programs that train managers, owners, servers, and sellers at alcohol outlets how to avoid selling to underage youth and intoxicated patrons.
- Advertising Outlets, can be influenced to remove alcohol advertising from public places or wherever youth are exposed to these messages.
 Communities can also restrict alcohol companies' sponsorship of community events.

Form 12: Cultural Competency

Limit 2 pages

Describe how the project will ensure that planned activities and processes are culturally competent?

- What steps and procedures will be implemented?
- How will cultural competency be assessed?

"To encourage culturally competent and linguistically appropriate exchanges and collaborations among families, professionals, students, and communities. These collaborations should foster equitable outcomes for all students and result in the identification and provision of services that are responsive to issues of race, culture, gender, and social and economic status."

Stacey Caesar, our SPF-SIG Coordinator, and also one of the leaders of our coalition, has attended National Substance Abuse Prevention Training (SAPST), which included a session on the Cultural Context of Prevention. Several other members of our coalition have also received similar training through their organizations.

We will work on the five essential elements that contribute to a system's ability to become more culturally competent by: (1) valuing diversity, (2) having the capacity for cultural self-assessment, (3) being conscious of the "dynamics" inherent when cultures interact, (4) institutionalizing cultural knowledge, and (5) developing adaptations to service delivery reflecting an understanding of diversity between and within cultures. Further, these five elements will be manifested in every level of the service delivery system and will be reflected in attitudes, structures, policies, and services.

In Teton County, social economics, our growing Latino population, and the "new-comers vs. the old-timers" all play a large role in the culture of our community. We will work to ensure the rights of our diverse populations in order for them to participate fully and equally in decision-making, policy development, and implementation of programs, policies and practices. Most importantly, we will strive to address the needs of our increasing Spanish-speaking population and support the strong family culture among the Latino

community by including them as part of the team. Many of these families could assist with parent outreach, translation, etc...

Form 13: Sustainability Limit 2 pages

Describe how the coalition will ensure that efforts are sustained after the project ends.

Teton County will continue to build on our strategic plan and continue to sustain our efforts through additional funding or institutionalizing programs within agencies throughout Teton County. Our coalition will also continue to identify new gaps and possible resources as we continue to build capacity.

Form 14: Evaluation

Limit 1 page

Describe how the coalition will evaluate the activities and outcomes of the project. Evaluations will be conducted in collaboration with Prevention Framework evaluators at the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC). All you need to include is the fact that you agree to work with WYSAC on the evaluation of all strategies.

The Teton County SPF-SIG project agrees to continue to work with WYSAC in regards to the evaluation of our strategies and activities through the duration of this grant.